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# EUROJUST

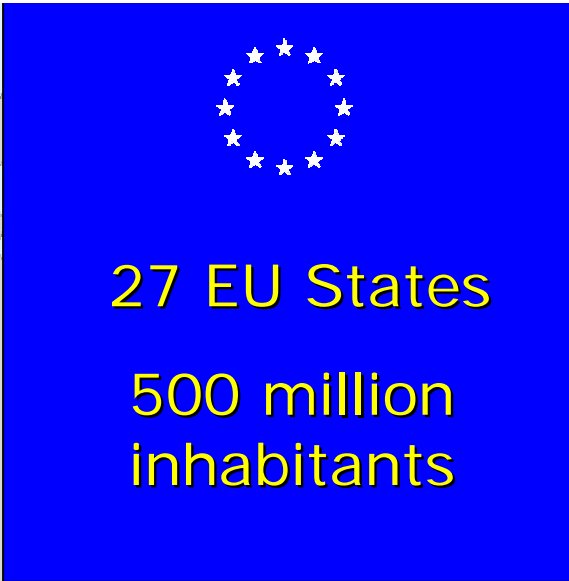
## Overview, Background, Structure and Work

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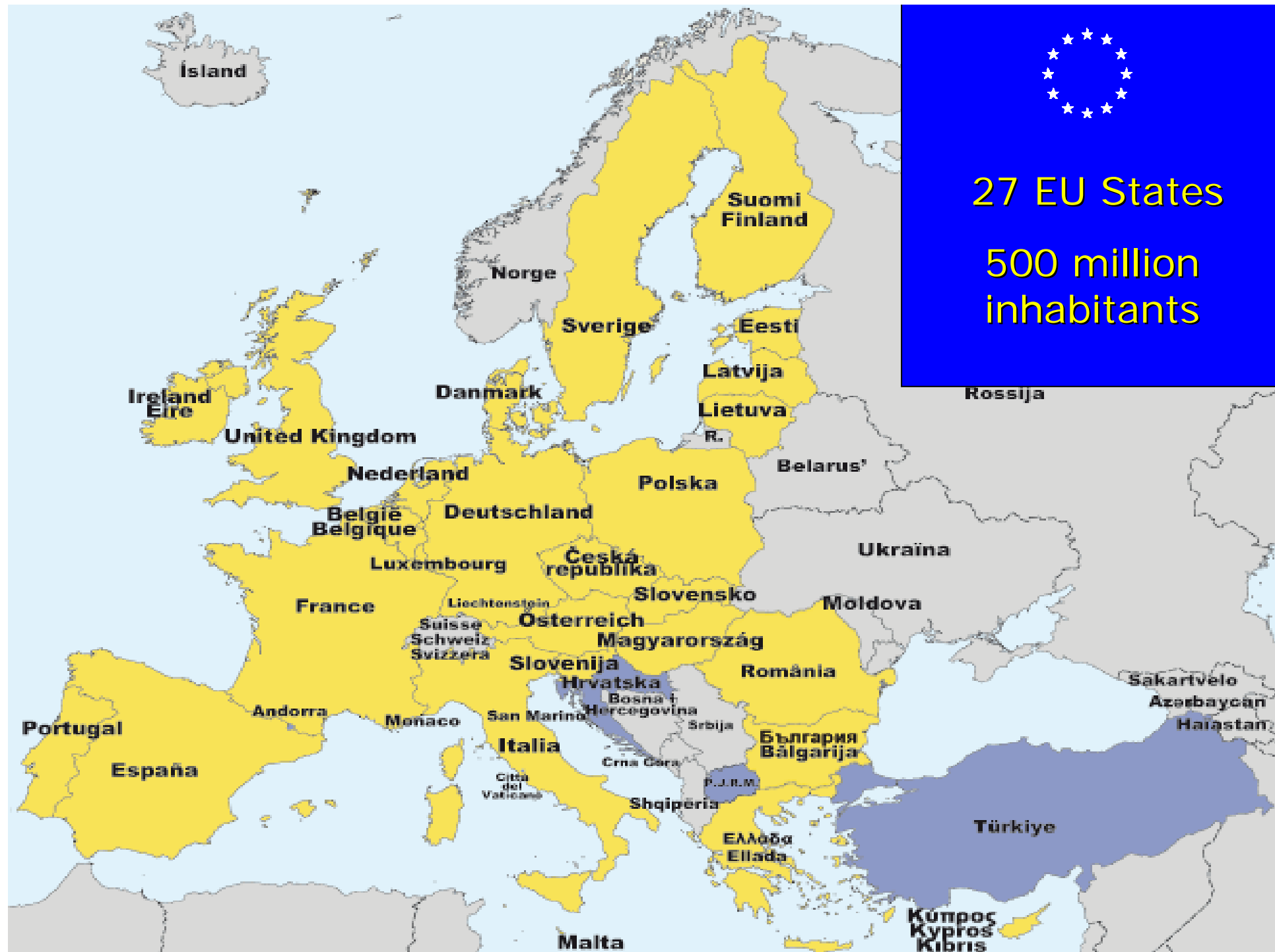
Malci Gabrijelcic  
National Member for Slovenia  
Belgrade  
27-29 September 2009



The Arc building, ICC and Eurojust



500 million  
inhabitants





# Why Eurojust?

- Free movement
- Relaxation of frontier controls
- Increased mobility of EU citizens
- Cheap travel
- Growth of the internet
- Cross-border nature of organised crime
- 30 different legal systems
- Existing Mutual Legal Assistance
- Extradition & European Arrest Warrant



# History

# Tampere Special European Council,

15-16 October 1999

The European Council held a special meeting dedicated to the **creation of an area of freedom, security and justice in the European Union** by concentrating on establishing an immigration and asylum policy more uniform and based on solidarity and on the re-enforcement of the fight against trans-border crime by consolidating co-operation among authorities.

## Council Conclusion 46

To reinforce the fight against serious organised crime, the European Council has agreed that a unit (EUROJUST) should be set up composed of national prosecutors, magistrates, or police officers of equivalent competence, detached from each Member State according to its legal system ...



- Set-up Provisional Judicial Cooperation unit  
14 Dec 2000 "Pro-Eurojust"

## Starting up:

- Swedish Presidency – 1 March 2001
  - "Pro-Eurojust " was working in the Council building in Brussels
- Belgian Presidency – 1 July 2001
  - 11 September attacks USA

- Spanish Presidency – 1 January 2002
  - EJ Decision - published 28 February
  - Rules of Procedure - agreed June 2002
  - Budget 2002 - released in May
- Building the new unit
  - The team
  - Relationships
  - Caseload and coordination meetings

➔ Moving to The Hague, 29 April 2003

# Eurojust & Accession

- Preparing for 2004 = Building Links
  - Nomination of Contact Points
  - Primary Link System
- 1 May 2004
  - 10 new National Members at Eurojust
- 1 January 2007
  - BG, RO



# New Decision on Eurojust

## Press Meeting July 2008, Brussels

# The New Eurojust Decision - Objectives

- Enhance operational capabilities of Eurojust
- Strengthen and increase the powers of Eurojust
- Increase the exchange of information
- Facilitate and strengthen cooperation between national authorities and Eurojust/EJN contact points
- Strengthen and establish relationships with partners and third States

# What is Eurojust ?

- A unit of EU prosecutors, judges or police officers of equivalent competence
- A body of the European Union with legal personality
- Financed from the general budget of the European Union
- *‘to deal more effectively with serious cross border crime, particularly when it is organised, and involves two or more Member States’*

# Competences

- terrorism
- drug trafficking
- trafficking in human beings
- illegal immigrant smuggling
- trafficking in nuclear and radioactive substances
- vehicle crime
- counterfeiting and forgery
- money laundering
- computer crime
- fraud, corruption and financial crime
- environmental crime
- participation in a criminal organisation
- other serious forms of international crime
- other offences committed with any of the above

# Objectives

Investigations and prosecutions related to serious, cross border, organised crime, involving two or more Member States:

- To improve judicial co-operation between the Member States
- To stimulate and improve the co-ordination of investigations and prosecutions
- To support competent authorities in Member States when dealing with serious cross-border cases



## Tasks (Art. 6a, 7a)

- investigate or prosecute specific acts
- accept that one Member State is better placed to investigate or prosecute specific acts
- coordinate with one another
- set up a Joint Investigation Team (JIT)
- *take special investigative measures*
- provide Eurojust with any information necessary to carry out its tasks

# Exchange of information: a Key issue

- A crucial tool for judicial cooperation through Eurojust
- Exchange between national authorities through the National Members
- The basis to set up coordination and to exercise Eurojust powers
- The need for organised cooperation against organised crime

# Data protection

- 25% of the Eurojust Decision are dedicated to Data Protection
- Case Management System (CMS)
- Data Protection Officer
- Data Protection Rules
- Joint Supervisory Body (JSB) of Eurojust



# The College

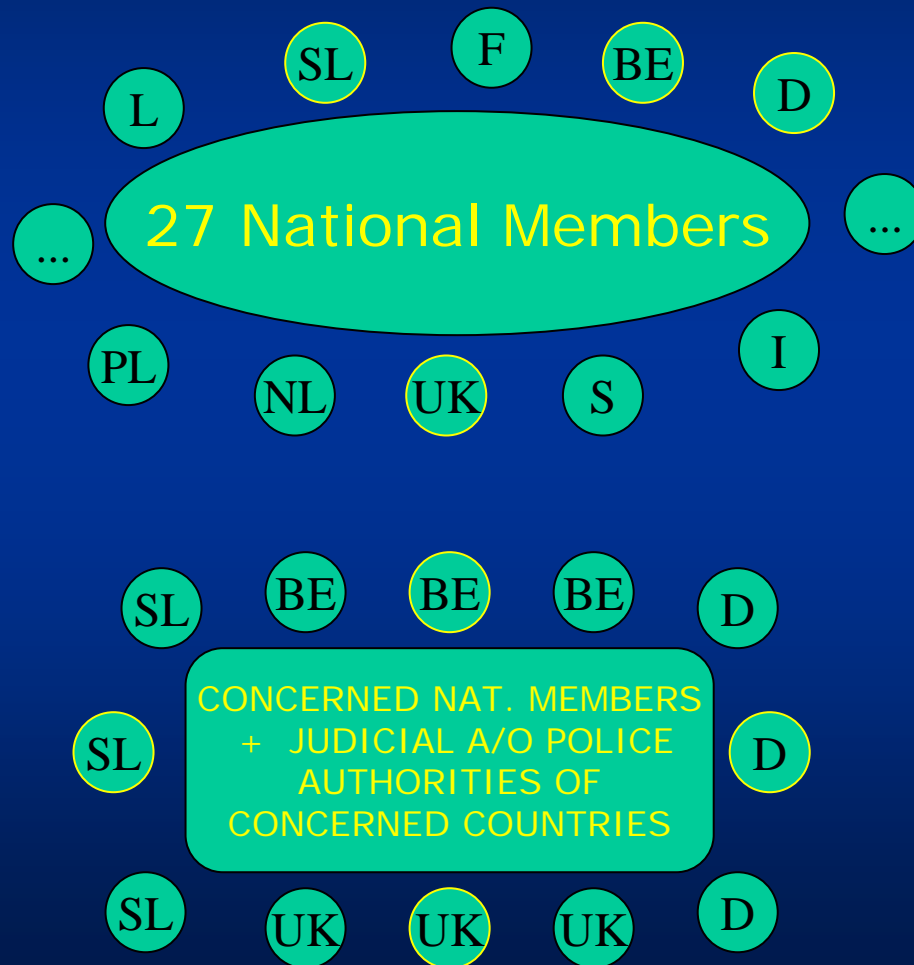


## Plenary Meeting College of Eurojust

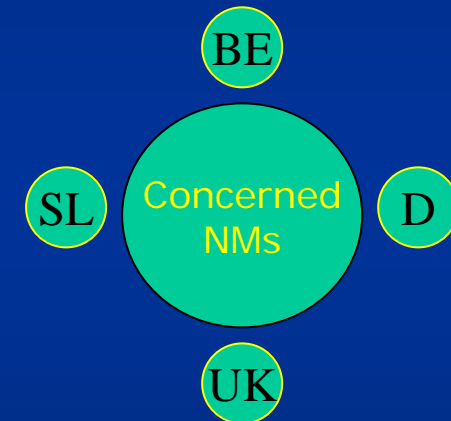
27 + 2

# OPERATIONAL MEETINGS

LEVEL I - meeting



LEVEL II - meeting



LEVEL III - meeting







Coordination (Level III) meeting  
FR, EE, DE, AT, BE, Europol

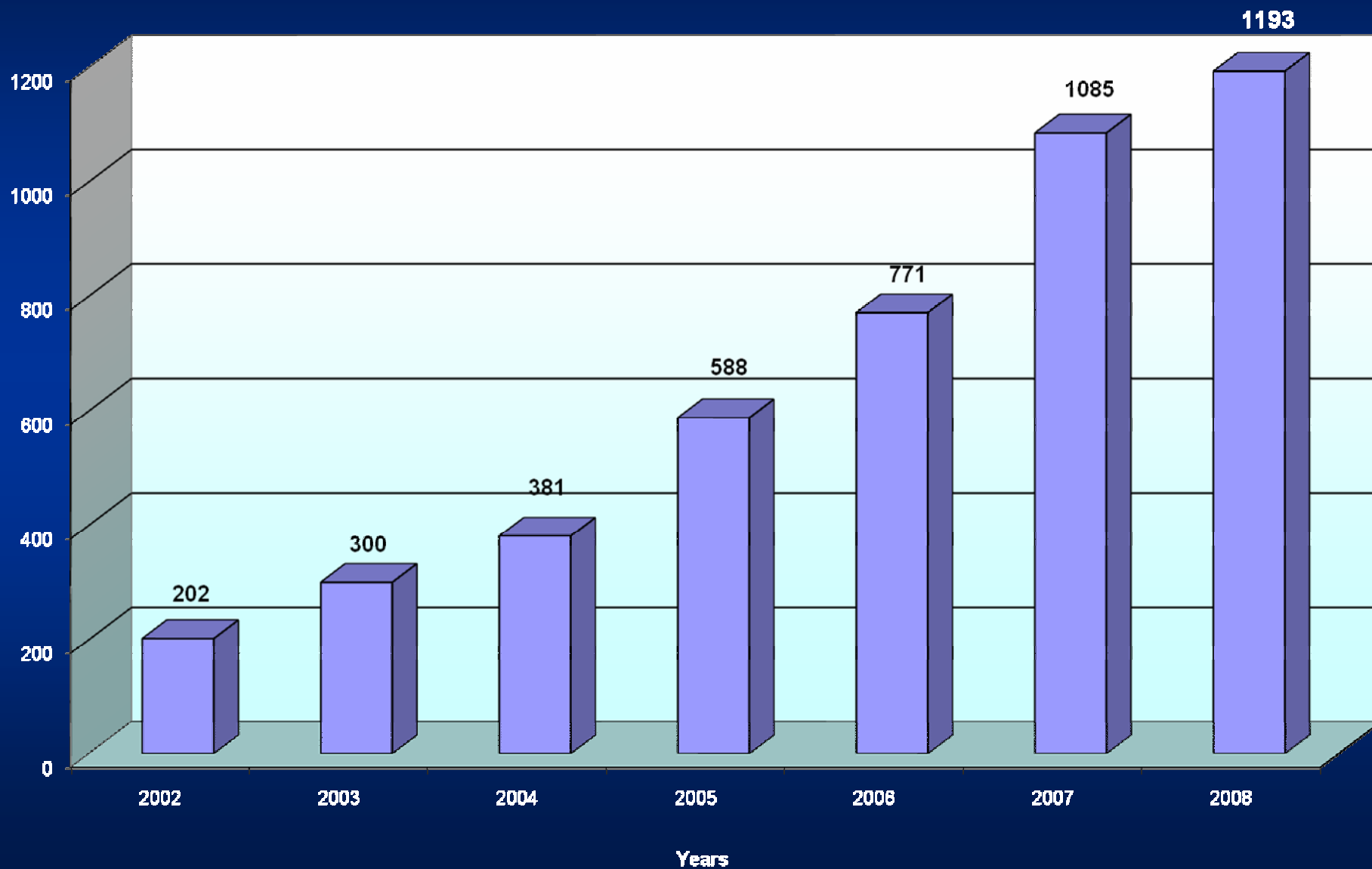


Coordination meetings  
using videoconference

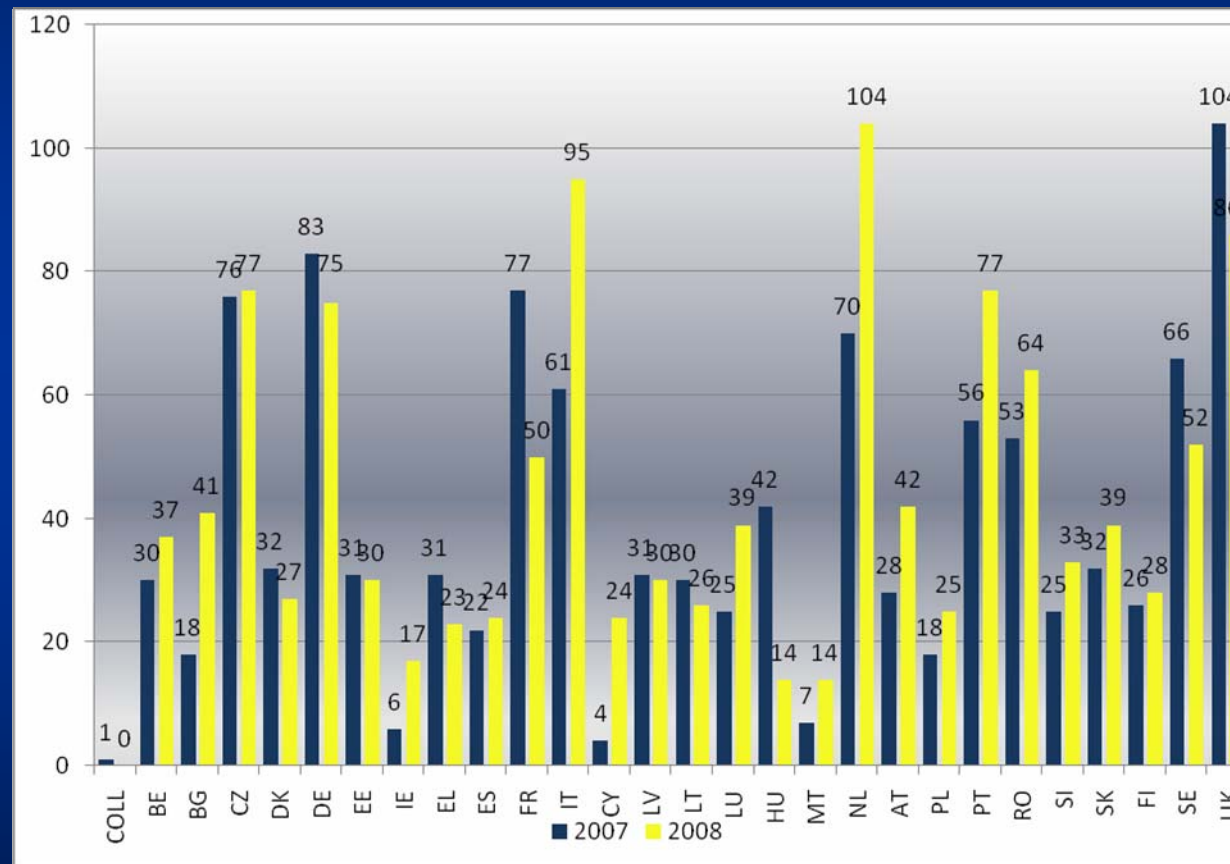




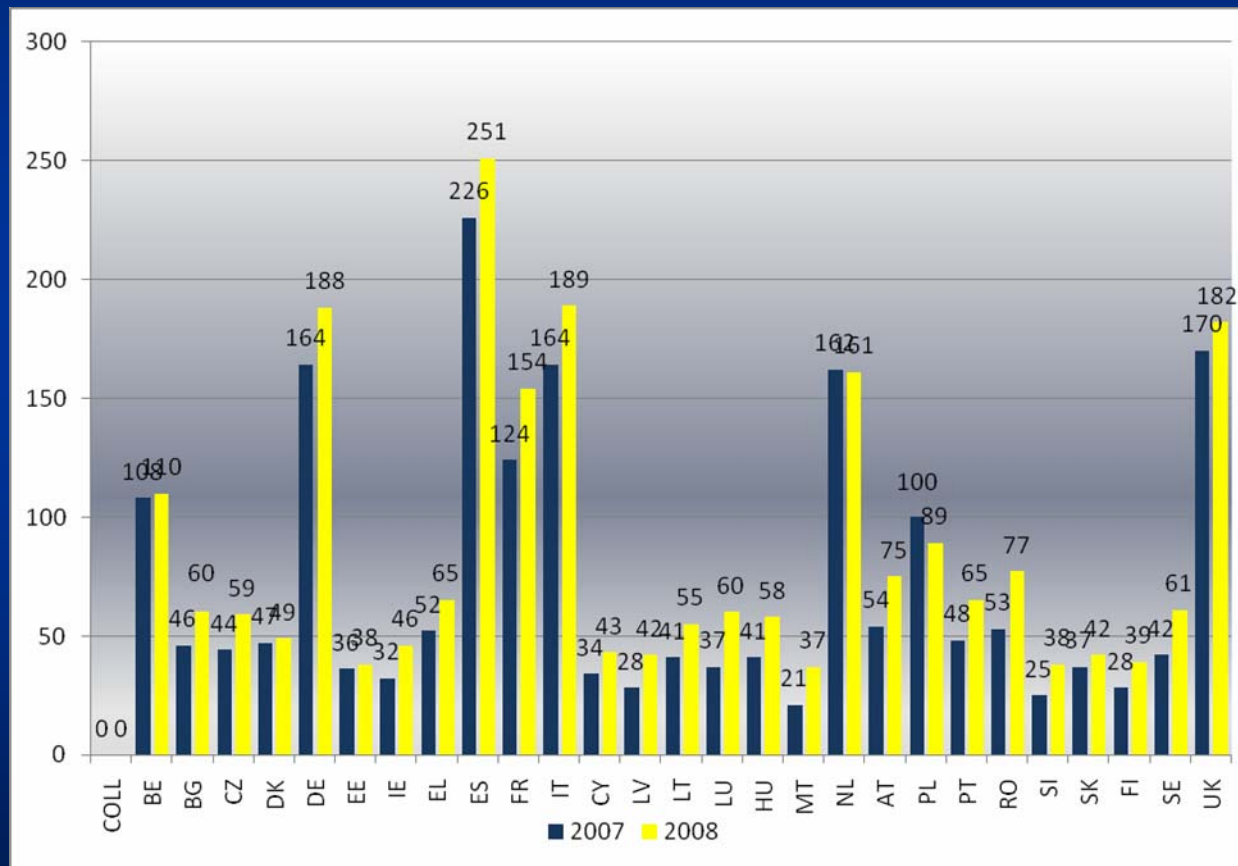
# Workload Eurojust Cases



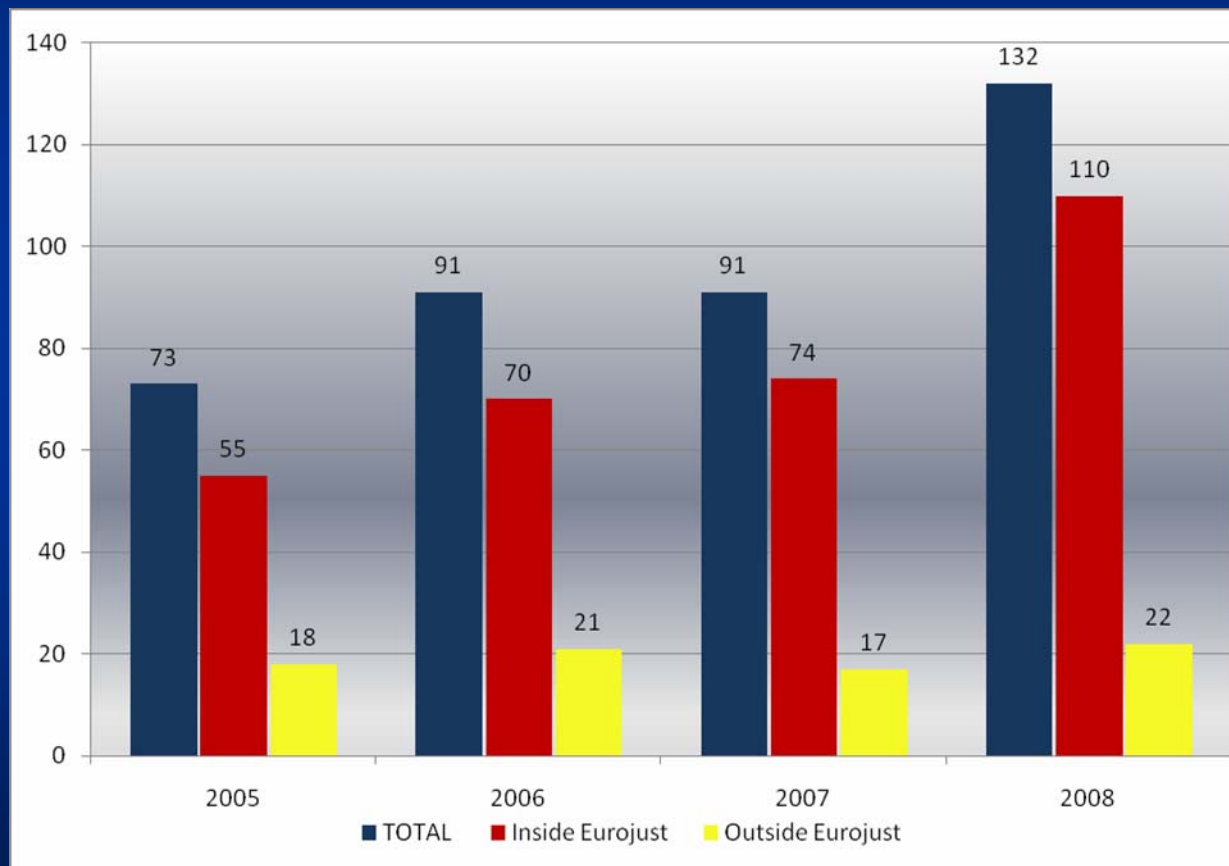
# Requesting countries 2007-2008



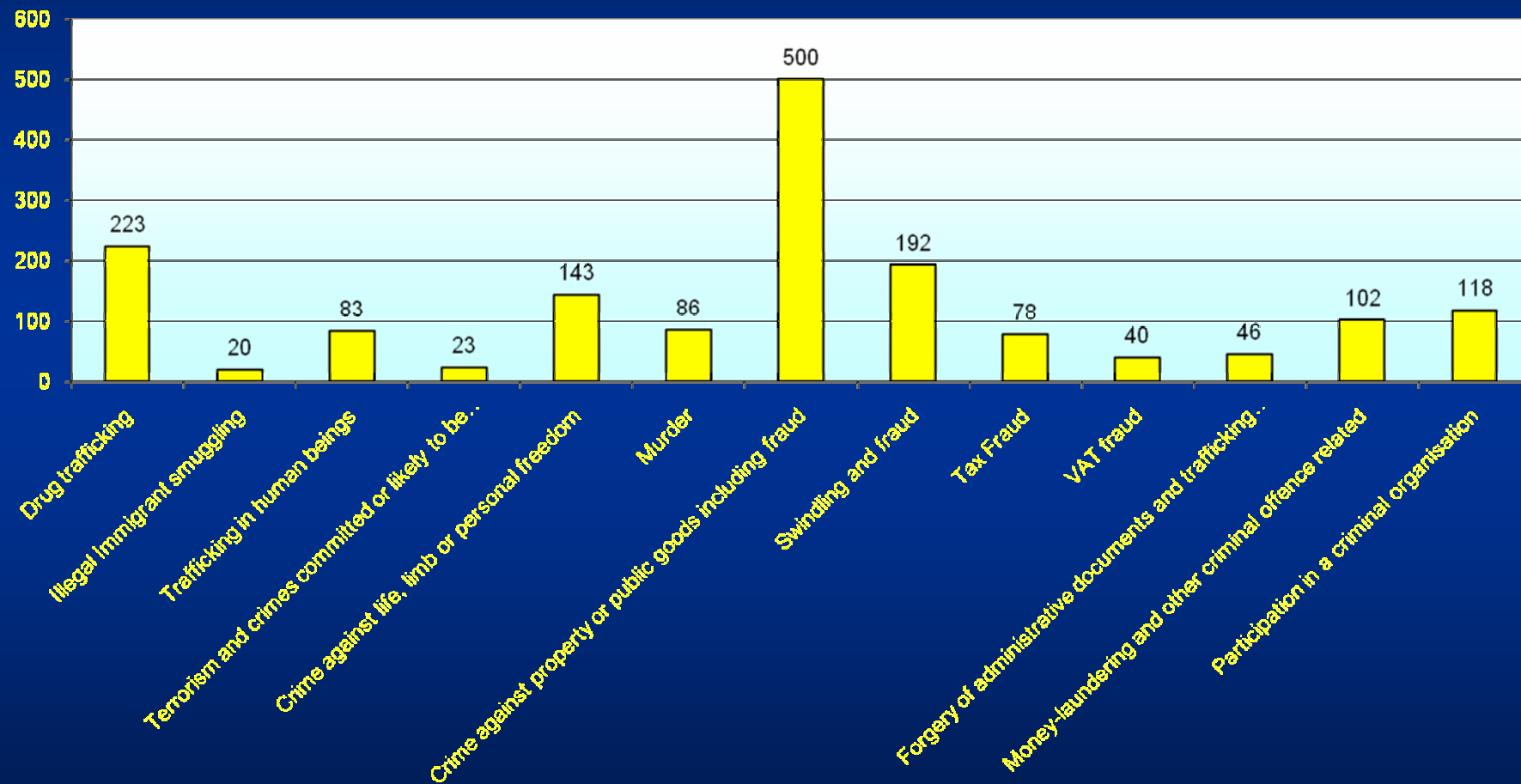
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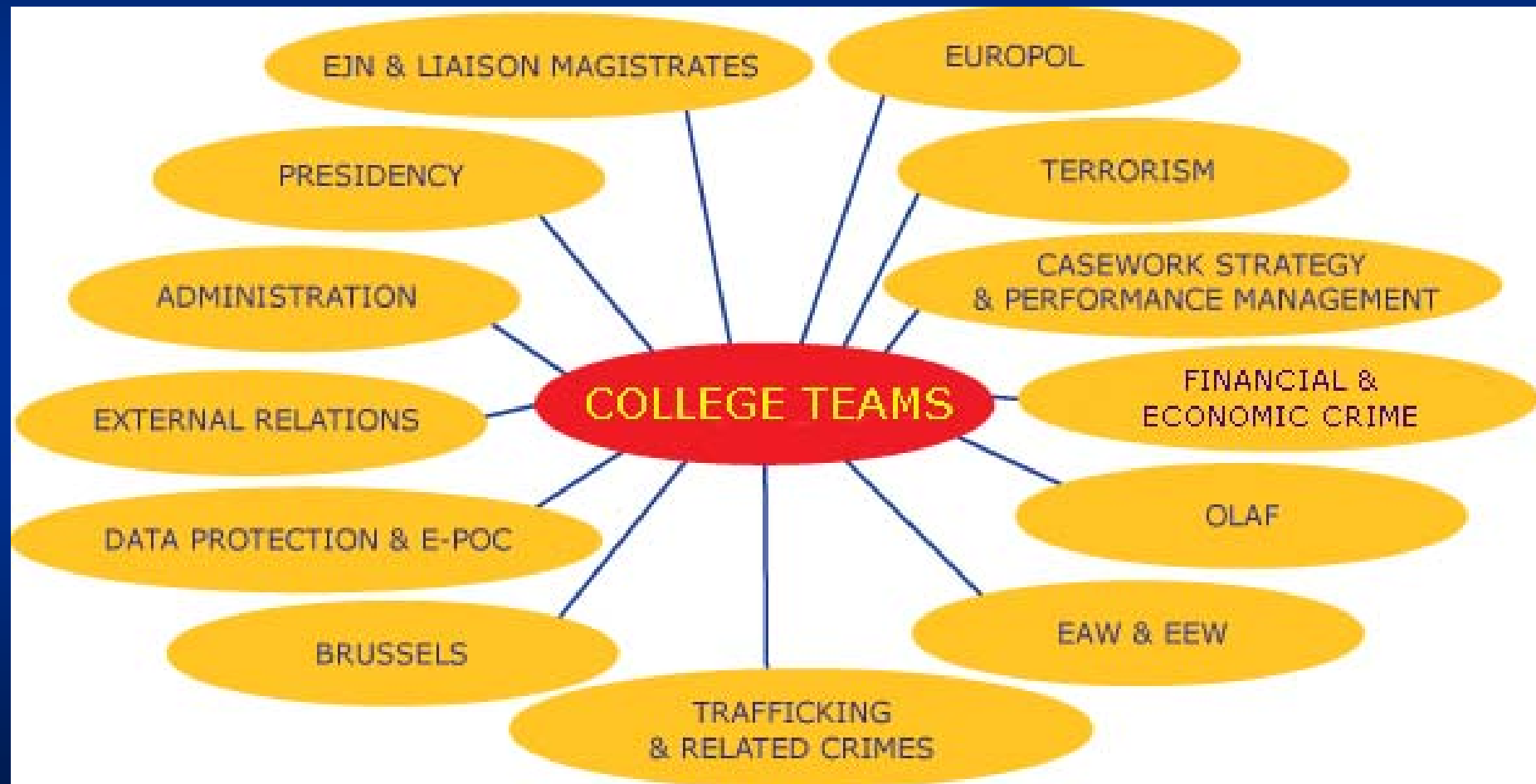
# Coordination meetings



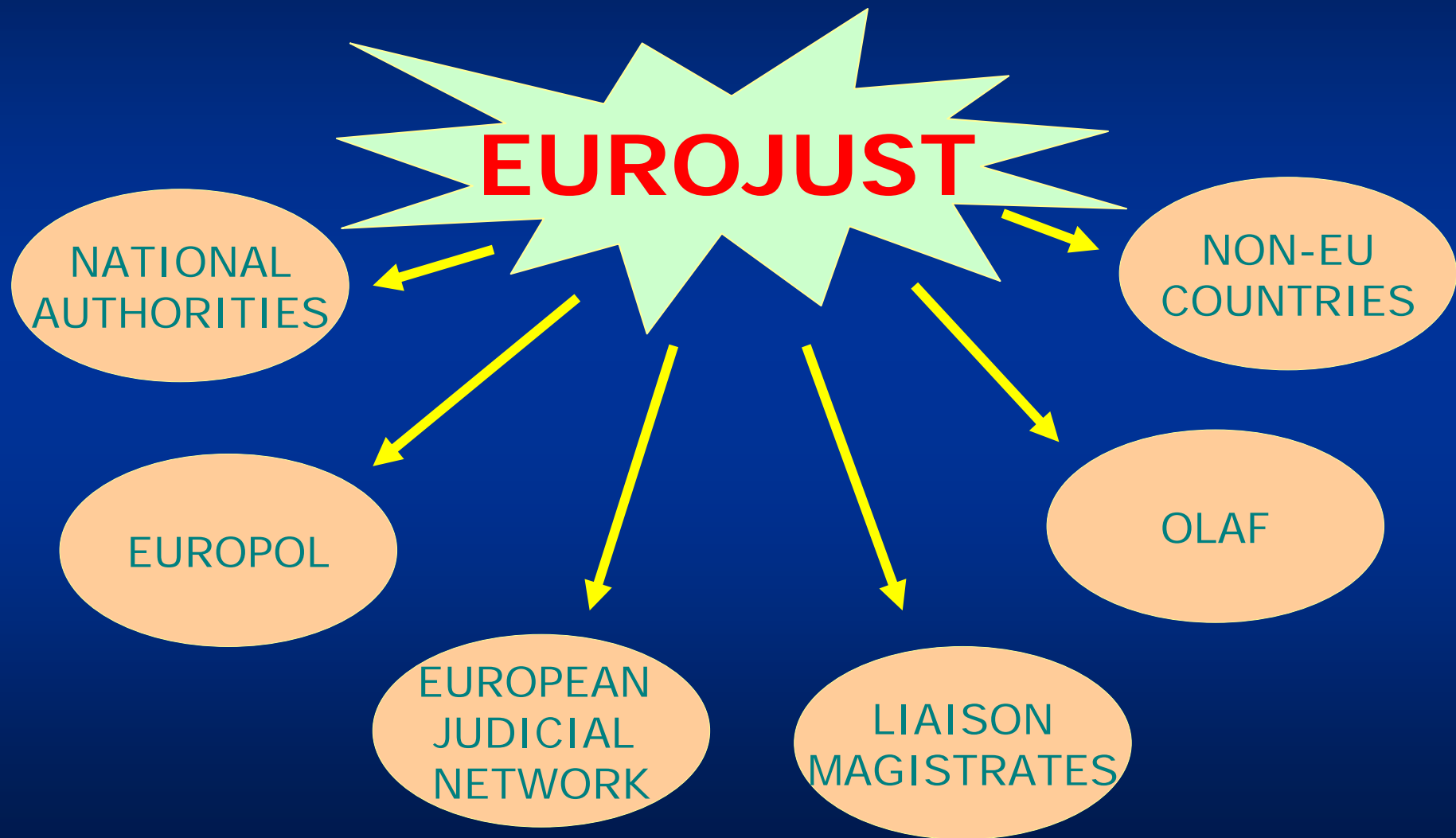
# Main crime types 2008



# College Teams



# Partners



# External Relations Team

- Team works to develop relations between Eurojust and Third States both in and out of Europe



# Activities

- Cooperation agreements
- Contact points
- Seminars and meetings
- Study visits

# Eurojust & Third Countries

- Art. 3(2) of the Eurojust Decision:
  - “In accordance with the rules laid down by this Decision and at the request of a Member State’s competent authority, Eurojust may also assist investigations and prosecutions concerning only that Member State and a non-Member State where an agreement establishing co-operation pursuant to Article 27(3) has been concluded with the said State or where in a specific case there is an essential interest in providing such assistance”.

# Co-operation agreements

- Plans for entering into negotiations approved by the College
- Agreed draft agreement approved by the College
- Opinion of JSB
- Approval by the Council

# Co-operation agreements

## Amended Eurojust Decision

- Information to the Council of any plans for entering into negotiations
- The Council may draw any conclusions it deems appropriate

# Co-operation agreements

## Amended Eurojust Decision

- Secondment of Eurojust liaison magistrate to a third State (Article 27a)

# Co-operation agreements

## Amended Eurojust Decision

- Requests for judicial cooperation to and from third States (Article 27b)
  - With the agreement of the MS concerned Eurojust may coordinate the execution of requests for judicial cooperation issued by a third State (requests part of the same investigation, execution in at least 2 MS)
  - In case of urgency OCC may receive and process a request from third State if a cooperation agreement has been concluded
  - Facilitation of judicial cooperation with a third State (MS requests related to the same investigation to be executed in a third State; with the agreement of MS)
  - Condition – requests may be transmitted through Eurojust if it is in conformity with the instruments applicable to the relationship between the third State and EU or MS

# Co-operation agreements

## State of play

Priorities follow these criteria:

- A country has specific significance in designated criminal fields (terrorism, trafficking in human beings, drugs, etc.).
- The country must uphold the rule of law and human rights.
- The EU has several cross-border cases with a specific country.

# Co-operation agreements

- Existing agreements with:
  - Norway (Liaison Prosecutor)
  - Iceland
  - USA (Liaison Prosecutor)
  - Croatia
  - Switzerland
  - The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



# Memorandum of Understanding

- Memorandum of understanding
  - IBERRED (concluded)
  - UNODC

# Eurojust Third State Contact Points

- Albania
- Argentina
- Bosnia & Herzegovina
- Canada
- Croatia
- fYROM
- Iceland
- Israel
- Japan
- Liechtenstein
- Moldova
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Norway (LP)
- Russian Federation
- Serbia
- Singapore
- Switzerland
- Thailand
- Turkey
- Ukraine
- USA (LP)

# Cases Opened in 2008 Involving Third States

				Coordination meetings in 2008
	2006	2007	2008	
<b>USA</b>			<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>			<b>26</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Norway</b>			<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Turkey</b>			<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Morocco</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Albania</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Australia</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Ukraine</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Croatia</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Moldova</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Russian Federation</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>fYROM</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Serbia</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

	2006	2007	2008	Coordination meetings in 2008
Canada			3	1
Colombia			3	0
Liechtenstein			2	1
Venezuela			2	0
South Africa			2	0
Monaco			1	0
Montenegro			1	0
Mongolia			1	0
Uruguay			1	0
Algeria			1	0
United Arab Emirates			1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>140</b>	<b>39</b>



Examples of Cases  
managed by Eurojust

# 1. The "Eckert" Case

Positive Conflicts of Jurisdiction

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National Member for Germany

# The Case

- Ongoing investigations in Spain, Germany and France in a series of cruel murders by a truck driver for a period of more than 20 years.
- It is possible that other countries such as Italy, Poland and Czech Republic are involved.
- Due to the Spanish investigations, the suspect was arrested in Germany to enforce an EAW issued by Spain. In Germany, the suspect confessed to a possible 19 murders of prostitutes all over Europe.





# Problem

- Which country is in the best position to undertake the investigation and prosecution of the whole case in order to avoid every country starting its own investigation and trial?
- Neither the Spanish nor the French legal system provides a possibility to prosecute all murders if they have been committed in foreign countries.
- The suspect refuses to answer the questions of foreign authorities.

# Instruments

Article 7 a) ii) of the European Council Decision of 28 February 2002 allows EUROJUST as a College to recommend that one country is in the best position to prosecute.

# Solution

- Coordination meeting in The Hague on 14 February with all the involved countries.
- Conclusion is that only Germany is in the position to prosecute all the cases concerning its legal system because the suspect is a German citizen.
- Therefore, the College of EUROJUST requested on 6 March that the involved countries should accept that the German judicial authorities are better placed to deal with all of the offences.

# Drug Trafficking – Controlled Delivery

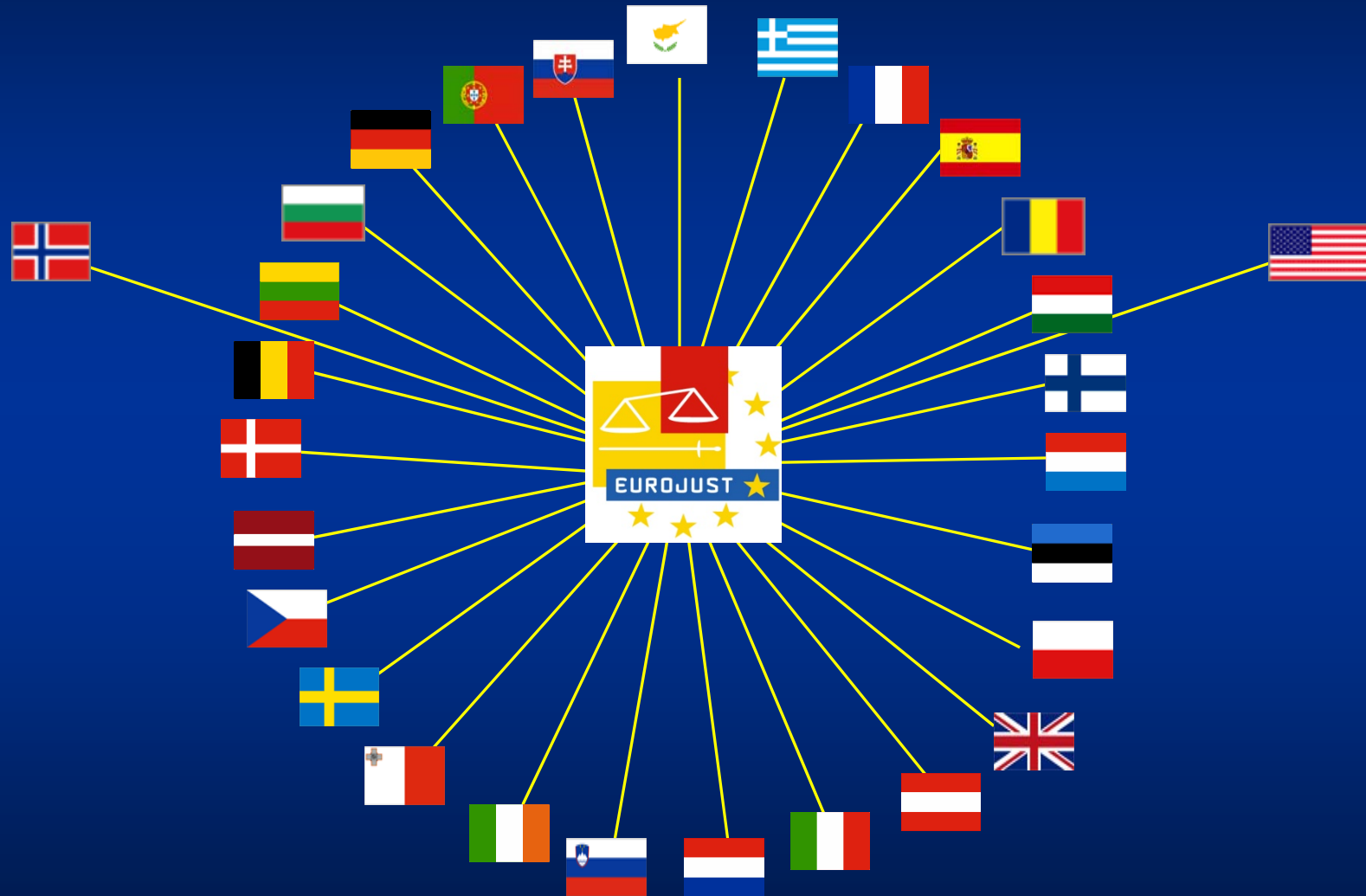
- In May 2006 NM for Sweden was informed:
  - Car loaded with Heroin
  - Ready to leave Southern Balkans
  - Final destination: Sweden
- Assistance needed from:
  - Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Slovenia, Czech Rep. & Slovak Rep.

- Europol's involvement (via Eurojust):
  - Coordination of police & customs cooperation
- Urgent level 2 meeting in Eurojust
  - MLAs issued
  - Permission granted (within 2 hours)

### RESULTS:

- Car was stopped
- 6 people were arrested
- 12 kilos of Heroin were seized
- Perpetrators prosecuted in Sweden

# Eurojust : Building More Effective Judicial Co-operation & Co-ordination



Thank you  
for  
your attention